

FAIR

No Newspaper

EVER EQUALLED THE STEADY, LEGITIMATE STRIDES IN CIRCULATION MADE DURING THE PAST MONTH BY THE SUNDAY WORLD.

Weather Indications.

# The Evening World.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

IRVING'S STORY OF "COLUMBUS'S VOYAGE" IN NEXT SUNDAY'S WORLD.

Weather Indications.

## There Is No Reason Why Any One in New York Should Feel Any Alarm.

EXTRA. 2 O'CLOCK.

NO MORE DEATHS.

Health Board Reports Only Suspected Cases Under Observation.

VIGOROUS SANITARY WORK.

Officials Profess No Fear that the Scourge Will Become Epidemic.

THE SOURCES OF INFECTION.

City Hospitals Ready to Care for All Cholera Patients.

Health Department, New York, Sept. 15, 10 A. M.

During the past forty-eight hours no new or suspected cases of cholera have been reported to the health department. The suspected cases of Charlotte Beck, 1760 Second avenue, and Peter Callahan, 318 East Forty-seventh street, heretofore noticed, are still under investigation.

By order of the Board of Health, CHARLES G. WILSON, President, EDWARD CLARK, Secretary.

NO MORE CASES REPORTED.

President Wilson Will Not Make Public Details of Suspected Cases.

There is great activity around Police Headquarters and the offices of the Board of Health to-day.

The health department was opened much earlier than usual this morning. The first official to arrive was president Wilson, tired-looking and worried. The fact that president Wilson was present and the probability that he had intelligence of more cases of cholera soon became known throughout the building and the head of the health branch of the municipal government was soon surrounded by a group of reporters. "There is absolutely nothing new this morning, gentlemen," said President Wilson. "Notwithstanding the fact that the newspapers all agree in the statement that there have been five deaths from Asiatic cholera in this city, there have only been four of which we are absolutely positive. They are the cases of McATY, the Wiegmanns and the child, Minnie Levinger, in these cases the bacteriological examinations prove conclusively that they died of Asiatic cholera.

In the cases of Charlotte Beck and Peter Callahan they are merely suspects, now undergoing biological examinations. There is nothing absolutely certain about these cases, though it is a fair assumption that they both died of cholera. When the reports come in we will make them public without delay."

President Wilson, although he did not retire before 9 o'clock this morning, was out by 6 o'clock and paid a visit to the Reception Hospital, and the Floating Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth street. He declared that he was unable to tell how many cases were suspected, and said that he did not intend to publish every suspected case, because he did not deem it good policy to do so.

"We do not care to throw the city into a state of panic," he said, "and for this reason only positive cases of cholera will be made known. We are doing everything in our power towards blocking the progress of the disease. Our inspectors are busy to-day ferreting out the antecedents of the announced cases. We are using every means and suggestion in tracing out the desired information, and the results of our labors will be made known at the earliest opportunity. The houses in which the persons died are being carefully watched, and it is my intention to have a policeman at each house to carry out our plans of isolation. There will be no limit to disinfection."

"Mr. Wilson insisted that so far there had been no secondary cases in the houses where the infected persons died. When questions regarding the diarrheal attack suffered by Hugo Beck, the husband of Mrs. Beck, one of the victims, he said:

"The biological examinations in Mrs. Beck's case, not yet finished, will enable us to tell whether Mr. Beck had cholera. If it is found that Mrs. Beck positively died from Asiatic cholera, then we can conclude that the man had a slight attack of the same disease. As we understand it Beck was attacked with diarrhea, went to the country and came back a well man. If he did have cholera it must have been a mild form."

Referring to the source of the infection, Mr. Wilson said that the department was busy working up the end of the case. He thought much of the suggestion made that in Beck's case the infection came through his work. "It was employed by a Fulton Market butcher, who supplied the Hamburg ship."

patients have made their preparations, and to-day everything will be in readiness. At St. Vincent's an isolating ward has been set apart in the basement, and the floor of this room has been made water-tight with asphalt. The floors of the ambulances have been treated in the same way, so that no discharges may escape to carry infection. The isolating ward will accommodate about six patients, but in case of necessity it could be made to hold eight.

Dr. Bryant, of the Health Board, who is also a physician at St. Vincent's, has given full instructions as to the course to be pursued in case calls are received for cholera cases. The cases will be received only when the condition of the patient imperatively demands it. In other cases the Health Board will be notified and one of the special ambulances attached to each precinct sent to take charge of the patient.

At the New York Hospital Assistant Supr. Cox, in the absence of Supr. Ludlum, said that no cases would be received, but in the event of a call for one the Health and Police departments would be notified. If a case developed in the hospital it would be removed to one of the two isolating wards in the basement, and special nurses called for from the training school at Bellevue.

The hospital will not use its ordinary ambulances for cholera service. In this the directions of the Health Board are being followed.

Mr. Cox said that Supr. Ludlum had been in correspondence with superintendents of other hospitals, but that steps had not been taken by any of them as yet.

At Bellevue, Warden William B. O'Rourke said that the hospital had three outlying buildings which could be used if necessary for cholera, and that these three would together accommodate about 500 people.

The first of these to be used, in case of necessity, is the old crypts ward down on the river bank. The little building has just been painted and renovated, and could be used at ten minutes' notice. It would accommodate twelve or fourteen patients, besides the nurses. A special corps of physicians would of course be used.

Another building which could be utilized is one used as a ward for patients who have been operated upon by the clinic, accommodated about 200, and if the worst came the new ambulatory ward, just completed and never used, could be utilized for more.

The bodies of the dead would be taken at once to Hart's Island, without being carried into the street at all, from the hospital dock. St. Luke's and Roosevelt Hospitals will not take patients if it is possible to avoid doing so, the officials consider their facilities for isolation inadequate, and Chambers Street will refer all cases to the Health Board.

At the Willard Parker Hospital no preparations have been made, as the institution is especially designed for juvenile cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria cases.

The Assistant Superintendent of the Willard Parker Hospital, who has been placed in charge of the Floating Hospital of St. John's, said last night that the barges would be ready for the reception of sufferers from the cholera in about two days.

The Harlem Hospital, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth street, is a reception hospital for Bellevue.

Dr. Bryant said he was prepared to take care of anything that comes along. The Medical Board of the Manhattan Hospital, at one hundred and Thirty-first street and Tenth avenue, met yesterday and decided to accept cholera patients.

Two isolated wards will be arranged to-day.

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY.

An Encouraging View Taken of the Situation—Danger Spots.

Calls made by Evening World reporters upon leading physicians disclosed an encouraging unanimity of opinion that the cholera is little to be feared by people who take reasonable care of themselves. The doctors all declared that the medical fraternity would co-operate cordially with the hospitals and the Health Department in every way.

air breeds germs. An atmosphere can be made filthy just as well as a house or a street. Dr. Lewis K. Neff, of 1470 Lexington avenue, who practices in the neighborhood where Mrs. Callahan died of cholera, said that the occasion demands prompt action to prevent a spread of the disease and a disastrous epidemic.

He heartily indorses the proposal for a convention of New York physicians to discuss the best means of dealing with cholera, and says that should such a convention be called it would undoubtedly be attended by nearly all physicians.

When asked about the sanitary condition of the portion of the city in which he practices, Dr. Neff said:

"One of the great sources of danger in this part of the city is from the fifth and pools of water allowed to stand in vacant lots. Between Eighty-sixth and one Hundred and Tenth streets there are vacant lots in nearly every square, and there seems to be no provision whatever for cleaning them. Every one watches the streets and at once complains if they are not kept perfectly clean, but it seems to be the business of no one to turn his eyes beyond the pavements."

"Within a stone's throw of the house in which Mrs. Beck died is a lot in which pools of water and dirt have been standing all summer. Children play in the dirt and pools without restriction and then go to homes two or three blocks away."

"If the germs of cholera or any other disease should be in that filth the contagion would be carried to hundreds of families, even if those families lived in the cleanest houses in the city."

"Another source of danger is in the filth allowed to accumulate beneath the feet of the horses kept standing by the Third Avenue railroad on Third Avenue, between Ninety-eighth and Ninety-ninth streets."

"The stench sometimes becomes almost unbearable, and I have crossed to the opposite side of the street to avoid it. The citizens complain, but that is all the good it has done them. Now is the time for them to demand cleanliness."

"I am also of the opinion that the stables of the Second Avenue line, just a short distance above the house in which Mrs. Beck died, are not kept as clean as they might be. They are in the middle of a tenement-house district, and no filth should ever be allowed to accumulate in them."

"I know it is hard to keep stables clean, but if corporations are allowed to have them in populous districts they should be compelled to spare no expense in keeping their places clean."

"Another matter for which the city alone is responsible is the keeping open of a sewer on Ninety-fifth street, between Third and First Avenues. To my knowledge the work on this sewer has been going on for two months, and during that time the air has been freely put into the streets with the work of the city. The city should be allowed to handle the dirt thrown out by the workmen."

"It is an outrage that a sewer should be kept open that length of time, and it is a still greater outrage that there are no measures taken to keep children back from the clay and filth thrown on the street."

"I might also mention the fact that the wagon of the Kafoe family, who live in the tenement on Third Avenue, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second streets, frequently spilt part of the refuse matter on the street and are the source of still more danger."

"I have enumerated but a few of the places in which cholera might lurk. Inspectors who inspect the city should be allowed to run over and handle the dirt thrown out by the workmen."

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London college, a recent graduate at a medical avenue, told an Evening World reporter that little attention had been paid by his instructors to Asiatic cholera, and for that reason he thought it would be wise for the physicians to have a conference.

"I don't think medical students attempt to give their studies a thorough knowledge of Asiatic cholera," he said. "Few physicians understand it much better than laymen. A convention of physicians would be invaluable and should be held at once."

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

St. John's Guild Barge Prepared to Receive Cholera Patients.

The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, which was turned over to the Board of Health for use as a lazaretto for cholera patients in case the disease becomes epidemic in this city, is now lying at the foot of East Sixteenth street, where the finishing touches are being put upon it to make it ready for its new service.

It has cost the city about \$4,000 to put the barge in shape for a cholera hospital, and in its present condition it will accommodate about four hundred patients very comfortably. There are cooking facilities about to supply meals for 700 persons.

None of the suspected cholera patients which have been under the observation of the Board of Health has as yet been taken to the floating hospital, but all have been isolated elsewhere. Now that the barge is ready, however, it is probable that all new cases will be taken there for examination and treatment.

A special corps of physicians and nurses, appointed by the Board of Health, will be assigned to duty at the lazaretto. The names of the physicians who will have charge of it have not yet been announced. When the first patients have been taken aboard the barge will be towed out into the stream and anchored.

It will be in complete readiness for the reception of patients by the end of the week.

SOURCES OF THE INFECTION.

Minnie Levinger Was in Direct Contact with Immigrants from the Frieland.

The death of Minnie Levinger at 411 East Forty-sixth street last Sunday is said to be directly traceable to four immigrant girls who arrived here on the Frieland from Antwerp.

The four girls were Rosa Kuhot, Christina Voydog, and Lena and Sala Schmitzler, two sisters. The two latter went to live at the house where the Levinger child died, and stayed there five days until they obtained work.

Minnie Levinger was taken ill five days after the two immigrant girls went away. Dr. Herscholt, of 142 Second avenue, who was called in, pronounced the malady cholera morbus; but when the child died the next morning the case was reported to the Board of Health, and a biological examination showed beyond a doubt that it was a case of Asiatic cholera.

Mr. Levinger, father of the child, works in the slaughter at the foot of East Forty-sixth street. He has four other children. All have been placed under surveillance.

Only two of the four immigrant girls who are supposed to have brought the germs with them to this country have yet been located. They are Rosa Kuhot, who lives in the family of Abraham Goldman, at 425 East Fifty-fifth street, and Christina Voydog, who is a servant in the family of Henry Bleich, a grocer, at 338 East Forty-ninth street. It is not known what became of the two Schmitzler sisters, who are believed to have brought the disease into the Levinger family.

PRECAUTIONS ADOPTED.

New Yorkers Universally Following the Health Board's Rules.

The appearance in this city of true Asiatic cholera, despite the strict regulations at quarantine and the vigorous precautions taken by the Board of Health, has produced a general feeling of uneasiness among the residents of New York.

The health authorities say that the five cases of cholera which have been reported were sporadic in their nature and do not indicate that the disease has obtained any foothold.

THREATS TO BURN

Sheriff Darling Feared an Incendiary Attack on Fire Island.

TROOPS GUARD THE DOCKS.

Babylonians Opposed to the Landing of the Normannia's Passengers.

NO TRANSFER TILL TO-MORROW

A Steamer Will Bring Them in a Body to Hoboken.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 15.—Sheriff Darling at 2 o'clock this morning awoke Capt. George F. Cochran, in command of a detachment of 100 men of the Thirtieth Regiment left here by Capt. Austin, and informed him that there was a report that the nightmen were preparing to burn the wharf in front of the hotel at Fire Island.

Capt. Cochran at once had his men turn out, with the intention of proceeding with them to Fire Island as soon as possible. At daylight, however, there was no sign of a mob, and the Fire Island wharf had no alarm.

Capt. Cochran and his men have gone over to Fire Island in the steamer Hippie, and will remain there until further orders from Gov. Flower. A party of New York physicians accompanied the soldiers. Capt. Cochran and his men will guard the docks and the steamer Hippie will lay at anchor off the wharf waiting for the day.

The action of the Sheriff has caused a renewal of the excitement which has prevailed for several days.

Capt. Cochran was surprised to have the Sheriff come to him, as the Sheriff had assured Gov. Flower yesterday in a number of telegraph messages that there would be no landing of passengers from the Normannia, and that if there were the Sheriff and his deputies were fully able to prevent a riot and to preserve the public peace.

BABYLONIANS GREATLY EXCITED.

Normannia's People Can Land There Only Under Military Protection.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 15.—The news that the Normannia's passengers would be released from Fire Island to-day and landed in Babylon, it was pointed out to New York, has thrown the town into a state of wild excitement.

At 8 o'clock this morning Companies L, H and F of the Thirtieth Regiment, under Major Cochran, marched from the Watson House to the pier for the purpose of covering the landing of the released passengers and escorting them to the docks.

It was expected that there would be a clash between the soldiers and the local deputy health officers sworn in to maintain a quarantine line on the Babylon shore. When the National guardsmen reached the dock, however, the baymen gave place to the soldiers, leaving the latter in possession of all the landing facilities.

Shortly afterwards the Babylon Board of Health left for the docks. There are rumors of a secret meeting of the Health Board last night to take action on the question of allowing the people to land from Fire Island.

There is also a story in circulation that baymen smuggled two of the Fire Island passengers ashore under cover of the darkness last night.

from Fire Island stating that there is no sickness among the Normannia's passengers.

Another message has just been received from a committee of the passengers requesting that they be transferred in a body on a steamer to-morrow to the steamer company's dock.

The frequent transfers necessitated by the trip by rail and the consequent inconveniences should be avoided, the committee says. If possible, it is for that reason solely that the request is made.

Dr. Jenkins says he will accede to the wishes of the committee, and allow the passengers to remain on the island another day, and to be transferred by a steamer.

JENKINS PLANS TRANSFER.

Steering Passengers of Russia and Normannia to the New York Harbor.

QUANTINITY, Sept. 15.—At 11 o'clock this forenoon Secretary Sequeine said that the Wyoming's cabin passengers would be transferred to Fire Island as soon as the Normannia's people have been removed. The well steered passengers from the Normannia and the Russia will be transferred to Camp Low, Sandy Hook, to-morrow, and on their departure the second's steamer passengers will take their places on Hoffman Island.

The Russia's cabin passengers will probably be transferred to the New Hampshire to-day. The Trave has 300 cabin and no steerage passengers.

ALL READY IN HOBOKEN.

Reception Rooms Prepared for the Coming of the Normannia's Passengers.

Extra preparations are being made today in Hoboken for the reception of the Normannia's passengers at the pier. The reception-rooms have been put in order and have been cleaned and fumigated. Nothing will be left undone to prevent danger of contagion.

EUROPE AND THE PLAGUE.

Careless Doctor Authorities Let New York Suspects Loose.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Six stowaways from a cholera-infected street in Antwerp were landed yesterday at Dover from the steamer Apollo, bound for New York. No opposition to their landing was made at Dover, and the stowaways subsequently started for London.

The local Government Board, however, had been notified by telegraph of the facts, and when the stowaways arrived at Canterbury, fifty-three miles southeast of London, they were stopped and placed in quarantine.

A protest had been sent to the health authorities at Dover against their managing the health of the whole country through their supineness and indifference.

It is reported that a man suffering with a choleraic disorder has been taken to the hospital at Middlesbrough from the steamer Amalia, which has just arrived at that port from Hoboken. It was pointed out that the case is one of cholera Asiatica, but as a measure of precaution the steamer has been thoroughly disinfected.

\$100,000 GOES UP IN SMOKE.

Carriage Factory Destroyed, Furniture Factories Damaged.

Sisters of Charity Building and Two Tenements Vacated.

A fire which broke out a few minutes after 5 o'clock this morning totally destroyed George Meyer's carriage factory, in the rear of 225 and 227 East Thirty-sixth street, and the flames communicated to two furniture factories on Thirty-seventh street, badly damaging them.

The loss on stock and buildings is estimated at \$100,000, partly covered by insurance. The burned carriage factory was a six-story brick building 100x100 feet. The only entrance to it was through an alley leading from 225 and 227 East Thirty-sixth street.

Charles Becker, night watchman for Cook & Italer's, from foundry at 210-220 East Thirty-seventh street, first saw the flames in the engine-room of the carriage factory and turned in an alarm.

owing to the inflammable material in the building the fire spread rapidly and by the time the fire arrived the flames were eating their way to the upper stories.

A third alarm was struck four minutes after the first. The difficulty of access to the burning building made the work of the firemen doubly hard.

The alley cuts in between the buildings used by the Sisters of Charity's St. Gabriel's Academy, a branch of the school connected with St. Gabriel's Church. The buildings are connected by a bridge extending across the alley.

About thirty Sisters of Charity, in charge of the Mother Superior, were in various parts of the Academy buildings. Thomas Connelly, night porter in the Western Union Building, who was passing the Academy on his way home, pointed out the doors until he got some response and was assured that all the Sisters were up.

They all dressed hurriedly and sought refuge in the house of Thomas McCuen, directly opposite, where they remained until the fire was out.

Within twenty minutes after the outbreak the whole factory was ablaze. It caused much excitement among the people living in Thirty-sixth street. Many of them left their apartments and remained in the street while the fire was at its height.

In the rear of 210 and 221 East Thirty-sixth street are two three-story frame houses which caught fire. The occupants were forced to leave.

At 5:30 o'clock Chief Bonner ordered a fourth alarm sent out.

The three upper stories of Charles Feis's parlor furniture factory, at 222 and 224 East Thirty-seventh street, the rear of which abutted the burning carriage factory, had caught fire.

The flames soon after communicated to the furniture factory of F. Vogel & Co., at 226 and 228.

Both factories are six-story brick buildings. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen the flames burned through the upper stories of each.

EXTRA. 2 O'CLOCK.

BOHEMIA IS DUE.

Dr. Jenkins Anxious Let She Should Be Another Pest Ship.

DEATH ROLL OF THE FLEET.

Nine Immigrant-Carrying Ships Now Voyaging to This Port.

THE TRAVE COMES IN, ALL WELL

Report of Deaths and Cholera Cases on the Detained Steamships.

The steamship Trave, of the North German Lloyd, arrived this forenoon at 8:45. She reports all well and no cases of sickness during the voyage.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning she passed the Bohemia, bound west with immigrants. The Bohemia is anxiously awaited by the health authorities, as she is expected to be full of cholera.

Among the 300 cabin passengers on board the Trave were Dr. Oscar Springer, Dr. Geo. C. F. Williams, Mrs. Van Brunt and Mr. and Mrs. Macdonough, of Boston.

DEATH ROLL OF THE FLEET.

Status at Daybreak of Affairs on the Islands and Pest-Ships.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

QUANTINITY, L. I., Sept. 15.—In the lower bay this morning the total record of cholera devastations on the pest-ships Moravia, Normannia, Russia, Wyoming, Scandia and Hellgoland, as reported by Dr. Byron from Swinburne Island, was as follows:

Ship	at sea	on shore	deaths	sick	total
Moravia	2	1	28	28	30
Normannia	4	1	9	14	23
Russia	2	1	3	3	6
Wyoming	1	1	3	16	19
Scandia	1	1	3	16	19
Hellgoland	1	1	3	16	19
Total	11	6	49	88	137

(To 8:31 A. M. no word had been received from down the bay since midnight, when Dr. Byron reported that one new patient had been admitted to Swinburne from the Scandia, as announced yesterday; that there were seven sick at Swinburne Island, one death at Hoffman Island, nineteen transferred to Hoffman Island, and five transferred to the convalescent ward. The death at Hoffman Island was that of August Landi, seventy-two years old, a passenger on the Normannia. The cause was not cholera, but old age.

There has been no death or case of sickness on the Moravia since Sept. 4, and there was a possibility that her passengers would be released to-day.

The Normannia's cargo will be lightened to-day, and it is possible that the Wieland, which has been at Upper Quarantine for several days, and whose passengers were sent up to the city on transfer boats, may go up to her dock to-day.

Today's probable programme also included the transfer of the Russia's cabin passengers to the New Hampshire and the Wyoming's to Fire Island to take the place of the Normannia's people, whom Dr. Jenkins declares he will release to-day.

At daybreak this morning the Wieland, from Novaya, Bremen, from Key West and Havana, and a United States mail steamer, the Albatross, from New York, arrived at 7:35 the Crut, from Dundee Aug. 30, arrived and was released at 8:47. The Nevele left at 7:55 and the Ciudad Condal at 8:35.

At 8:30 the North German Lloyd liner Trave, from Bremen Sept. 1, arrived at Quay No. 1.

Among the ships expected to-day is La Flandre, from Antwerp Aug. 30, and the Hamburg-American liner Bohemia, which Dr. Jenkins fears may prove a second Scandia. She carried 107 steerage passengers at sailing.

IMMIGRANT-CARRIERS DUE.

Immigration Suspended with the Sailing of These Steamships.

Collector Hendricks has been informed officially that only nine immigrant-carrying ships are now on the ocean bound to this port. With these sailings steerage passenger business for this port was suspended by the Allan Line, the American, the Anchor, the Cunard, the Labre, the French, the Graton, the Hamburg-American, the Inman, the Navigation Generale Italiana, the Netherlands, the Norddeutscher Lloyd, the Red Star, the Thielgall and the White Star lines of steamships.

The ships bringing immigrants, which are now on the ocean, are:

Ship	from	date
1. Bohemia	Hamburg	Sept. 15
2. Normannia	Swansea	Sept. 15
3. Russia	Swansea	Sept. 15
4. Wyoming	Swansea	Sept. 15
5. Scandia	Swansea	Sept. 15
6. Hellgoland	Swansea	Sept. 15
7. Moravia	Swansea	Sept. 15
8. Wieland	Swansea	Sept. 15
9. Albatross	Swansea	Sept. 15

IMPORTANT TO CIGAR SMOKERS.

The only difference between a Havana cigar and a cheap one is the difference in the quality of the tobacco used in the manufacture of the cigar.